

GENERAL DISCUSSION AT THE UNITED NATIONS

New York. The delegates attending the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly have been concentrating on the problems involved in the improvement of the political climate in the world, in curbing the lethal race in nuclear arms, and the just settlement of international conflicts.

Today when the threat of

FACTS and EVENTS

① In the second quarter of this year, the British Gross National Product shrank by one per cent. This new official statistics confirms that Britain is suffering from a continuing economic crisis.

② Collectivisation is going on apace in the Cuban countryside. The republic has 1,500 agricultural co-operatives which have united more than a half of the peasant holdings over 770 thousand hectares. Berdez, nearly 87 thousand hectares have been given to the co-operators free of charge by the state which gives every support to farmers who decide in favour of the socialist form of production.

③ Speaking a few days ago at the Institute of National Defence, the French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy is reported by the French "Le Matin" to have stressed France's loyalty to its obligations to NATO.

④ With the advent of Ronald Reagan to the White House, American monopolies have taken over the most fertile soil in Honduras. The United Fruit company alone possesses over 645 thousand hectares. Over the past three years, the leakage of capital to the United States from Honduras has been to the tune of six hundred million dollars.

⑤ The deficit in Portugal's balance of payments over the first seven months this year stood at 234.6 million conitos, or nearly 4,335 million dollars. Most of this deficit is related to trade with the United States.

nuclear war looms larger, it is necessary to take urgent measures in order to prevent further escalation to the accumulation of nuclear armaments, said Daniel Ortega, Coordinator of the Ruling Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. As a first step, he called for the freezing of nuclear armaments in order to make it possible to begin their reduction and eventual complete elimination.

Mr Ortega sharply criticised the speech made before the Assembly by President Reagan. He exposed the hypocrisy of his statement about the "desire" by his administration to strengthen peace in the region. If Washington was really driven by this desire, it would have stopped its aggression, withdrawn its troops and warships from the area of Central America, ceased its support for the counter-revolutionary gangs, and put an end to the subversive operations in those countries in the region. In fact, the picture is quite different. Spy planes sent by the CIA have on 512 occasions violated Nicaraguan airspace, and on 54 occasions American warships intruded into Nicaraguan waters.

The Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian spoke out in the interests of the Chinese people by declaring the need for maintenance of arms and leading peace and international security. At the same time, when referring to the reasons for the aggravation of tensions in the world to the recent months and the growing intensity to the arms race, the Chinese Minister ignored well-known facts and placed the responsibility on the "super-powers", a Chinese term for the Soviet Union and the United States.

The efforts made by the Arab states to achieve a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Middle East was the subject for the speech addressed to the session by King Hassan II of Morocco. Noting the gravity of the situation in Lebanon, he called on the United States to revise its policies in Lebanon, describing

relations between the two countries as like those of "lion and lamb".

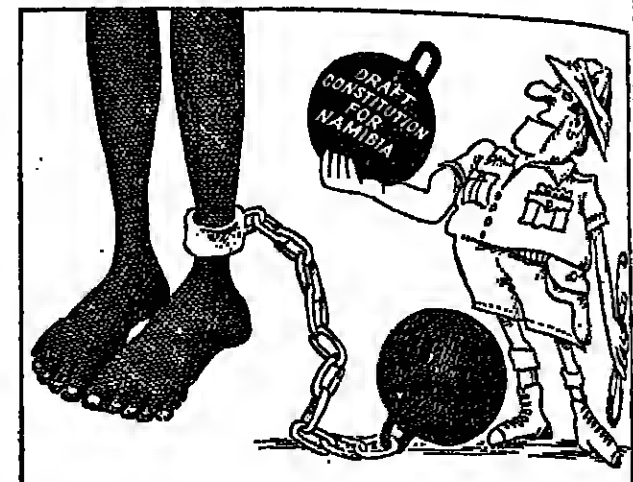
Statements by several delegates from NATO countries repelling Washington's foreign policy views, stood out in sharp contrast to most speakers who showed their concern for peace on this planet.

The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has called on the nuclear powers to hold talks to ban the manufacture and testing of nuclear weapons. She stressed that the present development of nuclear technology threatened the very existence of mankind. India and other non-aligned countries are convinced that only complete and universal disarmament can ensure genuine and lasting security.

Speaking about the problems of the development of the non-aligned countries, she said that present-day world economic relations are based on domination and inequality. We are for a new world economic order which would be based on the principles of equality and justice, she said. The Indian Prime Minister said she was sorry that it had not been possible to hold global talks on economic issues over the past three years.

ON CHINESE-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Peking. At a press conference when winding up his China trip, American Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger claimed that his talks with the Chinese leaders centered on sales of US high technology to China, including dual-use technology, i.e., having both civilian and military application. He said they also considered the mechanism of relations between the two countries' military departments. Weinberger described as "friendly and useful" his talks with China's State Council President Zhao Ziyang and Chairman of the Chinese Central Military Council Deng Xiaoping and disclosed that Chinese Defence Minister Zhong Aiping



Can't you see it's me who really cares for your sovereignty!! Drawing by Nikolai Shcherbakov

FACTS and EVENTS

① Unemployment in the Common Market countries has soared to a new high. According to the Commission of the European Communities, at present 11.7 million people, or 10.4 per cent of all the employable population are out of work.

② One out of every four Japanese students can count on

getting a job after graduation from college. This is due to the result of a survey conducted by the Japanese Employment Centre. Still more cheerful are the prospects in store for girls studying at universities and colleges. Only one out of 10 students has a chance of getting employment.

③ Greece has refused to take part in Display Demonstration-83, the NATO summit exercise. According to an official spokesman for the Greek Government, the reason for refusal is that the NATO leaders have not included in the zone of manoeuvres one of the North-Eastern Islands of Greece which is close to Turkish shores.

④ Israel's foreign debt has increased over the past year by 14.5 per cent to stand at a record 21,500 million dollars by June. This means that every citizen of Israel literally has a foreign debt of 5,000 dollars each.

⑤ An absolute majority of Spaniards are opposed to their country being a member of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. According to the survey published by the weekly "Nuevo Sur", nearly 90 per cent of the country's population are in favour of an absolute withdrawal of Spain from NATO. Only 14 per cent of those polled are against this measure.

accepted an invitation to visit the USA.

When questioned by the American pressman covering Weinberger's visit, Zhao Ziyang did not rule out the possibility of Chinese purchases of American weapons; at the same time he said that for a country as big as China it was impossible to modernise its defence through arms purchases. He added that China welcomed a recent decision by the US administration to relax procedures for sales of American technology to China, but stressed that the issue of Taiwan was the chief obstacle to continue development of Chinese-US relations.

race and expanding and deepening cooperation between states.

SOVIET UNION'S STAND AT GENEVA TALKS

Touching on the US position at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe, Yuri Andropov pointed out that Washington's aim is not to reach an accord, but to play for time and then start the deployment in Western Europe of ballistic Pershing-2 and long-range cruise missiles.

The operation on stationing these American nuclear missiles in Europe is seen from Washington's control room as simple, in the extreme and maximally advantageous for the United States—advantageous at the expense of Europe. The statement points out that the US European allies are regarded as hostages. This is a frank, but cynical policy. But

here is what is not really clear: does this thought occur to those European political figures who disregard the interests of their peoples and the interests of peace, help implement the ambitious military plans of the US administration?

There should be no room for reticence. If, contrary to the will of the majority of people in Western Europe, nuclear missiles can be nuclear missiles, then the European continent will be a major step against peace on the part of the US leaders and the existing military agreements between other NATO countries who are at one with them.

No one should mistake the Soviet Union's goodwill and desire to come to agreement for signs of weakness. The Soviet Union will be able to make a proper response to any attempt to disrupt the existing military balance and its world and peace will not be at stake. Yuri Andropov's statement says

REALISTIC PRINCIPLES FOR AGREEMENT

Washington. Arms control must be laid on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual security for the two sides. It is the only basis on which it is possible to reach realistic and constructive agreements. It is the absence of a statement made by authoritative nuclear experts addressing a conference.

Assessing Washington's position at the Geneva talks, former Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Agency Paul V. Kelly stressed that demands for the Soviet Union to make concessions at the nuclear arms race are unrealistic and near-sighted. He said that the United States must take into account the substantial difference in the status of the American and Soviet strategic nuclear potential by limiting on reductions of those weapons to which the United States has a clear superiority, but it doesn't show willingness to reduce those weapons in which the United States has superiority. It also notes to expect that the Soviet Union would conclude an agreement on such a basis.

Top officials of the administration also came in the speech by G. Smith, former head of American delegation at the SALT talks who expressed his doubts concerning the reality of Washington's declaration about its "desire" for control.

① The population of Cuba is 9.72 million people, half of whom were born after the Revolution.

PARAGUAY: JUNTA'S FRESH CRIME

Asuncion. Reports coming from Paraguay reveal that the Junta have killed A. Gonzalez, the chairman of the country's Students Union and on June 10 the "ABC Color" newspaper, who wrote about the crimes committed by the security forces of Stroessner's despotic regime.

The abduction and arrests of Stroessner and other persons seeking to shed some light on the country's heinous crimes and the "disappearance" of leaders of the political opposition are now everyday occurrences in the country, where many hundreds of lights for freedom and democracy are subjected to brutal torture and humiliation in Stroessner's jails.

PEOPLE

American businessman Ron Good has a small airline company only 100 miles long. However, the flight which usually takes minor operators passes through the firm's headquarters. The company has a guaranteed number of passengers, as it transports prisoners from one jail to another. Since the crime rate in the United States is constantly increasing, the businessman is constantly looking into the future.

West German football player Rudi Voller, whose behaviour on the pitch is usually beyond reproach, in a recent game had an argument with the referee, a tradesman for the club, and was banned for the next two games. In the next two games, in a play-off to the championship, he not only refused to play, but also said that he would not play for his club.

He had brought on the argument by spending the two-week holiday on his own wedding. He had refused to grant him the day off on the eve of his wedding.



The toll following the latest ceasefire agreement in Lebanon has brought into sharp focus the horrific consequences of the brutal bombardment of residential areas by US warships off the Lebanese coast. The photo shows the scale of destruction in an area in the town of Aley. Photo UPI-TASS

FACTS and EVENTS

① In the 1982/83 financial year, the net profits earned by major companies and enterprises in the government sector of Indian industry amounted to nearly six thousand million rupees. Sales in the state sector went up by 14 per cent.

② Another dubious record has been entered into the history of "freedom" and "democracy" elections in the United States. It has been discovered that during last year's elections for the governorship of the state of Illinois, nearly 100 thousand rigged ballot papers were cast in Chicago alone.

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④ The Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has ordered units of the national defence forces to be stationed along the border with Zaire. This decision was taken in view of growing tensions on the border caused by a series of murders, robberies and hi-jacking of cars and lorries performed from the Zairean territory.

⑤ An appeal for a national protest march against the aggressive militarist policies being pursued by the Reagan administration has been made by more than 100 anti-war, trade-union, women's, youth, religious and other public organizations in the United States.

Bandit's confession

Maputo. New facts which shed light on the territorial activities of the anti-Mozambican armed gangs and their close contacts with South Africa's special services were revealed to residents of the Magal locality in Mozambique's Gaza province. They came from 18 handbills from the so-called National Resistance Movement (NRM) captured in the past few days by the popular forces for the liberation of Mozambique.

According to one of them, S. Mucula, most of the gang's members were trained in special camps in South Africa. He said that last September, a gang of 50 men crossed into Mozambique near the Maputo-Matigues settlement. We were ordered to demolish civilian facilities, highways and power lines. The first thing we did there, he claimed, was to set fire to a bus carrying passengers and then made many attacks on shops, hospitals, and homes. The base where we returned after each raid, was in Mozambique territory. Every night South African choppers brought us weapons, explosives and food. It deprived of help from the apartheid regime we would cease to exist, he stressed, and the "guerrillas" as the South African instructors like to call us would have long ago taken to the hills.

The people in Magal demanded a death sentence for the bandits.

OF INTEREST

A world of dinosaurs
"Dinosaurs of the 20th Century" was the title given to an exhibition arranged in the history museum of Los Angeles, USA. All the 15 dinosaurs on display were assembled from the parts of old toys.

Record-breaking fountain
A fountain in Geneva which is 100 metres high and 100 metres in diameter, is the highest fountain in the world. It was built in 1959.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

LEBANON: REMOVE THE PRIME CAUSES OF THE CRISIS

The TASS news agency has issued a statement in which it says that the Soviet Union has reacted positively to the news that a ceasefire agreement has been reached between the warring factions in the internal Lebanese conflict. However, it is clear that this is only the first step. Lasting peace in Lebanon and a solution to the internal crisis in that country can only come about if the underlying causes which lead to the critical situation in and around Lebanon are removed. These causes include the aggression by Israel which continues to occupy one-third of the Lebanese territory. The blatant interference into the domestic affairs of Lebanon by the United States is another contributing factor.

The statements which are now made in Washington about its alleged interest and concern in the stabilization of the situation in Lebanon do not tally with the practical deeds of America, such as the dispatch of more and more detachments of the interventionist forces to Lebanese shores.

American, French and British aircraft are still prepared to drop more bombs.

Resolutely opposing the imperialist policies of direct and indirect interference into Lebanese affairs, the Soviet Union confirms its strong stance aimed at protecting the unity, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

THE PENTAGON'S FABRICATIONS

It is not difficult to get the impression that some people in the West would like to kindle a hubbub around the search for the remains of the South Korean Boeing-747 plane in the Sea of Japan and to cast aspersions on the Soviet Navy, writes the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. It comments on the assertion by the Pentagon representatives that Soviet ships are allegedly trying in every way to foil the search operation through dangerous manoeuvring near American ships, also engaged in the search.

In countering these fabrications, the newspaper points out: It is important to keep in mind that the search operations in that area are conducted, apart from Soviet ships, by American, Japanese and some other ships. Despite the fact that the fragments of the plane lie on the USSR's continental shelf, giving our sole sovereign rights to it. And if one is to speak about the dangerous manoeuvring, the commentary stresses, according to reports by commanders of Soviet ships and planes, it is just such actions which are being undertaken by the American side.

PAKISTAN IN TURMOIL

Commenting in PRAVDA on the underlying causes of the current anti-government unrest in Pakistan, V. Sharygin points out that of the 36 years of the country's independence 19 of them were under the rule of military regimes. The current regime led by general Zia-ul-Haq has been in power since 1977, during which time the nation has been under a state of emergency, the constitution has been suspended, all political activities banned, and censorship clamped on the press. Under the whims of the military, the rights of the people are being trampled on. The regime is out to consolidate its grip on the country, riding roughshod over any signs of discontent. In recent years Pakistan has witnessed rampant inflation and rising prices of food and other consumer goods, largely caused by soaring military spending.

The newspaper goes on to say that there is growing dissatisfaction with the foreign policy of the regime, which is selectively on complicity to America's imperialist hegemonistic policies in this part of the globe.

NATIONAL EGOTISM DOMINATES TRADE

IZVESTIA has published an interview given to its correspondent in Geneva by Per Kleppa, Secretary-General of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). The unfavourable economic situation in the West and the unprecedented scale of unemployment prompts us to reflect on the causes of this most protracted post-war recession and try to look for ways out of this situation, said Per Kleppa. The EFTA is forced to state that the principles of international trade based on reciprocity, increasingly lower tariffs and favourable terms are now giving way to national egotism, and to outbreaks of protectionism in the West. The leading Western nations—the United States, Japan and the EEC countries are trying to find a way out for themselves through raising the bank lending rates, changing customs restrictions and barriers and through subsidies of their exports. Their overriding principle seems to be that in competition every trick is allowable.

This tactics is contrary to the economic principles declared by the United Nations, and it has an adverse effect on the situation of the so-called "minor countries" in Western Europe. We are opposed to the bloc-type approach to trade, on it prevents expansion and the strengthening of international economic cooperation, said the EFTA Secretary-General.

OF INTEREST

jects nearly five hundred litres of water of the speed of two hundred kilometres an hour. This incredible piece of architecture was built in the middle of the last century. After its valves were replaced in 1895, the jets of water could shoot up to ninety metres into the air.

Men lag behind even in age
Japan is one of the world's leading nations in the number of centenarians. It can boast 1,344 in September another 1,344 Japanese will celebrate their one-hundredth birthday, or 100 more than this time last year. Remarkably, most Japanese centenarians are women.

Monkey business
The expression usually means getting up to no good or wasting time. But those in Thailand do not agree with this. The newspaper "Japan Times" reports that a school for monkeys is to open there, in which these animals will be specially taught the skill of gathering various fruits. Already competitions are being held in Thailand among monkeys collecting coconuts.

Round the Soviet Union

● A FLOATING RESEARCH VESSEL — EXPLORATION VESSEL, "THE ACADEMICIAN ALEXANDER NEVANSKY" HAS RETURNED TO THE PORT OF RICA AFTER A FOUR-MONTH CRUISE IN THE PACIFIC AND THE ATLANTIC. The expedition observed in the Pacific powerful hot adies which influence the rise in the temperature of the water thereby facilitating the concentration of fish shoals. This exploration which was carried out in the zone of operation of Soviet fishing vessels is of great importance for the national economy.

● THE MAKHTUMKULI DAYS OF POETRY ARE BEING HELD IN THE ASKANIYA-POLIA REGION IN TURKMENIA (A SOVIET CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC). Makhtumkuli is a classic of Turkmen literature. The poet's festival began a month ago in the Oshkuz sul in the Krasnovodsk region where the poet was born, and it has since been "travelling" across the republic. The programme of the Days dedicated to the 250th anniversary since the birth of the poet included meetings which poets and prose-writers have had with workers, collective farmers, schoolchildren and students.

● THE 10th ALL-UNION SYMPOSIUM ENTITLED "THE BIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE NORTH" WHICH JUST ENDED IN MAGADAN (SIBERIA AND FAR EAST) DISCUSSED A RATIONAL USE OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN THE ARCTIC AND THE SUB-ARCTIC REGION. Special attention was paid to the opening up of land there, the use and restoration of the forests of the extreme north-east, the labour and living conditions of the local people, as well as demographic problems. The participants formulated recommendations on the opening up of the area.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

CMEA CREDITS HELP BUILD PROJECTS

Over a period of 12 years the International Investment Bank granted credits for the construction of 89 projects, a total of more than 3,500 million transferable roubles. The estimated cost of these projects is about 10,000 million transferable roubles. These facts were stated in an interview to the Soviet trade union newspaper TRUD by Chairman of the Board of the International Investment Bank Albert Belchenko. Machine building, which is one of the key industries, was issued credits by the International Investment Bank to assist its development. The GDR's Umformtechnik complex, for instance, puts out forging and pressing equipment which confidently competes on the world market with similar products of many Western firms. The capital reconstruction of the complex, said Albert Belchenko, was carried out with the use of our bank's credit. A similar example can be cited in the case of Bulgaria. The complex Record which puts out power trucks in Plovdiv is being reconstructed and enlarged with the participation of the bank's credits.

The International Investment Bank provided credit for a whole complex of structures for the Soyuz gas pipeline which regularly pumps valuable fuel to Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia.

The issue of the credit, stressed the Chairman of the Bank's Board, does not depend on the size of the due to the bank's capital. Here are some figures for illustration. For instance, the USSR's share in the bank's authorized capital is 37 per cent, and a country such as Mongolia—just 0.4 per cent, Hungary—7.8 per cent. But nevertheless Mongolia, Hungary and the USSR have equal rights in obtaining the Bank's credits. It should be noted that the bank's credits in transferable roubles are cheap in cost and are granted for a period from 5 to 15 years, at 3.5 per cent annual interest. Such conditions as the Mongolian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Cuba have the right to credits on easier terms.

DESERT GIVES WATER

The problem of water supplies is quite acute in the Soviet Central Asian republics of Uzbekistan, Turkmenia and Tajikistan, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. In Turkmenia, for example, 80 per cent of all land is desert. However, even desert can provide water, as has been shown by exploration carried out by scientists and prospectors.

The north of the Karakum Desert in Turkmenia had always been considered waterless in terms of usable waters. Even very deep wells gave bitter and salty water. Hydrological prospectors here have proposed to use the desert itself to solve the problem of water supplies for the town of Tashkent which lies in the Karakum.

They have noted that in this cotton-growing oasis, much of the water from the irrigation canals is lost in the soil. It has been suggested that the reserves of water purified by natural seepage and accumulated in subterranean lakes should be used to provide water supplies to Tashkent. Wells have been drilled and extensive water reservoirs have been built, so that these Shavol water wells meet all the demands for water in the new residential estate in the town. By the end of the year, the central water supply system which uses natural subterranean reservoirs should also be supplying other parts of the town.

The newspaper concludes that specialists calculate that it will be possible to collect and store more than a thousand million cubic metres of fresh water every year from Central Asian deserts.

SOVIET BOOKS 'TRAVEL' TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The 4th Moscow International Book Fair held earlier in September was of practical importance for the book-selling organizations from the developing countries.

Representatives of 34 nations have agreed to purchase Soviet literature, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA KULTURA.

The Nicaraguan firm of IMELSA has ordered 760 thousand copies of Soviet books, a firm from Ethiopia has ordered for 12 thousand, and a book-selling organization from Madagascar has bought 100 thousand of books on socio-political subjects. A great deal of social and political literature has also been ordered by firms from Mexico, Egypt and Bangladesh.

Soviet children's literature is in great demand. The Malay Publishers of Moscow alone will produce 3.5 million books to be exported to a variety of countries, including India, Afghanistan, and Nicaragua.

The agreements which V/O Mashinostroyeniya signed at the Book Fair are worth more than a hundred million roubles.

Today, Soviet publishers produce books in 70 foreign languages and sell them to more than 140 countries.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKER

It takes a worker quite a long time to become adapted to a new job after changing his occupation. How can this be speeded up? What are the best ways to produce a favourable social and psychological climate in a work team? Can one measure the influence of this climate on the output of every employee? The newspaper PRAVDA writes that these questions can be answered by the sociological service which has been set up, of 15 being set up, of many enterprises in the country.

Over the past few years, this country has seen a rapid development in a number of branches of sociological research—sociology of labour, of science, of law, etc. Each of these has a specific direction linked with this or that area of social relations. What they all have in common is that they study the needs and interests of employees and channels all the demands taken by the management towards the satisfaction of these needs and interests.

A MOST 'LYRICAL LYRICIST'

Vladimir Mikhailov, whom you see in the photo, lives in the village of Turekovo in the Belgorod Region in Central Russia. Although he is a shepherd by trade, he is better known as the creator of remarkably lyrical verse.

In the USSR Writers Union, which he has now joined, it is said that Vladimir Mikhailov is one of the most 'lyrical lyricists'. He himself, however, says that it is communion with the environment of his native land and its modest landscapes that inspire him to write his poetry. Over the past few years he has had three books of poetry published—"My Land", "Wheat in Blossom", and "The Light Birch". Altogether he has 6 books.



Urengoi-Centre: first thousand kilometres

The first thousand kilometres of pipes were welded along the route of the Urengoi-Centre gas pipeline which will connect the world's largest Siberian gas deposit with the city of Yelka in the country's European area. The construction of the pipeline is being carried out ahead of schedule.

The construction of the Urengoi-Centre gas pipeline, the length of which will exceed three thousand kilometres, was started last June.

The stretch of the pipeline lying between the Ural Mountains and Yelka is now under construction. The construction of the northern, 1,000 km long section of the line in Western Siberia, will be started in November when freezing temperatures will help make Siberian marshlands passable for heavy machines. The chief task of the builders in Western Siberia is

to complete the section before roads are flooded in spring. The Urengoi-Centre pipeline is being constructed by the builders who recently surprised the world by their fast rate in building the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. The workers did not have to build housing settlements—the route of the new Urengoi-Centre pipeline runs parallel to the export

pipeline. Specialists believe that the rate of its construction will surpass the achievements accomplished during the construction of the export gas pipeline.

Soviet construction specialists are working on the fifth gas pipeline since the beginning of the current five-year plan period (1981-85) to pump gas from Siberia to the European part of the USSR. All in all it is planned to build six transcontinental pipelines with a pipe diameter of 1,420 mm and working pressure of 75 atmospheres.

The 'Salmon' programme

The first fish-breeding plant in the Magadan Region (in Siberia and in the Soviet Far East) has been built at the mouth of the Ola River in the taiga, to which shoals of gorbuska (humpback salmon), dog salmon and silver salmon have been annually heading for spawning since time immemorial. In local spawning areas they

lay a huge amount of roe-corns giving life to new generations of fish and then die.

The plant for the breeding of salmon species, will annually recapture up to 15 million fry in incubation machines. They will be released into the Sea of Okhotsk after growing strong in the plant's nursery and in the fattening pond.

LENINGRAD'S HEAT SUPPLY

A 500 megawatt power station that has been built in Leningrad will be supplying hot water to a residential area with a population of half a million. The generating units of the station will work in a most efficient way: steam and water, produced in the turbines will not be exhausted to settling tanks, as it has been in the city's hot water supply system.

This is the second such station built in Leningrad during modernization of the heat and power plants of the city which has a population of nearly five million. A network of smaller heat and power plants which generate electricity and supply hot water is also being started. This made it possible to close down over 200 small boiler rooms that were consuming fuel inefficiently and polluting the atmosphere.

Power and heat generated in a specific feature of energy in the USSR. Nearly half of the requirements of big cities for hot water is now met by heat and power plants. And the consumption of fuels for the generation of a kilowatt-hour of electricity is very low, 150-160 gsm. Over 30 million tonnes of reference fuel is saved in this way in the Soviet Union every year.

POWER LINES 'HIDDEN' UNDERGROUND

It is a growing practice in many villages in Lithuania, a Soviet Baltic republic, to use underground cables to transmit electricity. A good example of this is the Mosedis collective farm in the Skudovsk district where cables were "hidden" 1.5 metres underground, thereby releasing additional fields for farming.

A newly developed type of cable is used in building and underground lines. The construction of new lines in the republic will release thousands of hectares of fertile land for farm use.

Places to visit



The dolphin circus

Dolphins are kind and loving creatures, always ready to make contact with man. A number of them are presently being "trained" in the Baikal dolphinarium.

At the moment there are twelve dolphins, of the aphalla species, being trained, half of them "old-timers". The trainers spend many hours a day with them and as a result, the dolphinarium has set up this country's only dolphin circus. Performing in their "arena", the dolphins play ball, swim race each other, jump through a hoop and a bar, tow a boat, tell bells and perform many other tricks. Every year a number of performing dolphins are awarded by medals and some of their kind, as the "circus company" is joined by new dolphins.

When dolphins of the aphalla species give birth to a little one, this is treated as quite a unique occasion, as dolphins do not usually give birth to young in captivity. The joke now is that it is time to start advertising for "aursen" to foster baby dolphins.

At present, there are seven "children" of both sexes in the dolphinarium. Each year, the dolphinarium is visited by 80 thousand spectators.

A FRESH VIEW ON HYPERTENSION

Scientists from the Central Research Laboratory of the USSR Ministry of Public Health have taken a major step towards revealing the real nature of hypertension.

Until recently, the causes of hypertension were thought to be multifactorial, consisting of a number of systems of the organism, each responsible for maintaining normal blood pressure. As Professor D. Sc. (Medicine) head of the research department in the first place hypertension was associated with nervous and psychic disorders. However, the "nervous" factor, for all its undoubted importance, must not be regarded as the original cause but as a condition that speeds up the progress of the disease.

One of the sources of the disease are pathologically situated blood cells of people suffering from hypertension. As is generally known, one of the functions of cell membranes is to maintain a normal concentration of calcium inside the cell. The amount of calcium in the blood cells of people suffering from hypertension is usually known to be reduced. Acting as a pump, the membrane pumps calcium into the extracellular medium. The pace is set by the calmodulin protein.

It was discovered that among people suffering from hypertension the role of the protein is disturbed: that among people with normal blood pressure the surplus calcium is pumped into the cell. We came to the conclusion that the disturbance of this substance in the cell and in other tissues of the vessel is

muscles) is the initial link in a complicated chain of pathological changes in nerve endings the content of calcium is also raised. As a result they increasingly release noradrenalin which makes vessels narrower.

Traffic rules taught to children

A lesson on traffic rules for Moscow schoolchildren has been given at the Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest.

This traditional lesson was conducted by the city traffic regulators and education authorities. Highly qualified instructors explained the traffic rules to the children.

Contests and monthly campaigns under the motto "Children on the road" have become a regular practice for the traffic militia. But an "open lesson" is a special event. Gorky Park circus performers,



The above photos taken by V. Gerasimov show some scenes from the "open lesson" at Gorky Park.

Science and technology

RELIABLE GENERATOR

Soviet electricians have worked out a method for removing thermal distance in turbogenerators using direct water cooling of the rotor. The new method helps raise substantially the operational reliability and durability of the electric machine.

The new method makes it possible to achieve sufficient and equal water cooling of the rotor winding, therefore no thermal deflections of the shaft can take place in the turbogenerator. The vibration, although not excluded completely—this is not yet possible—becomes regulated and stable, and unaffected by external conditions.

The new method is being applied in the Soviet Union with the mass production and operation of 500,000 kW turbogenerators with water-cooled rotor winding. Practice shows that electrical machines are now much more reliable and durable. The method of removing thermal distance, acknowledged as a discovery in the Soviet Union, has been patented in the USA. Priority information for this discovery of Soviet scientists has been received in West Germany, France and Switzerland.

REFRIGERATORS

FOR STEEL

Experts from the Donetsk Steel Research Institute have worked out and introduced a new technology for casting moulds in the profile foundries of metallurgical plants out of liquid pig iron from blast furnace melt.

In order to obtain a ready ingot, usually liquid steel was poured into thick-walled pig iron vessels or moulds. In these moulds the metal cools, becomes crystallized and reaches present conditions. The size of the ingot depends on the size of the mould. It is possible to obtain ingots weighing 3, 10 and even 25 tonnes.

But a great deal of pig iron is needed to make the moulds. They can stand no more than 40-50 hot metal pourings. After

this they disintegrate and are sent for remelting. According to the new technology the production of "refractories for steel" now makes it possible to considerably raise the effectiveness of the mould. With this new process they can stand 60-80 pourings. For each tonne of the mould 120 kg of coke, 14 kg of refractory materials and 40 kg of lime are saved. Besides, the proposed method helps lessen by 100 times dust blowouts into the atmosphere.

BLOOD DEVELOPED

IN TEST TUBE

About 400 people are alive today after being saved by artificial blood in a mortality dangerous situation. Although it has not yet become an everyday practice, it has been confirmed by experiment that in some circumstances artificial blood is better than a donor's blood. For example, it is not divided into groups and therefore suits everyone.

Artificial blood can be obtained by various means. Work in this field is being conducted at the Leningrad Research Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion which was set up more than 50 years ago.

At the Institute, under the general guidance of Professor Lyubov Bogomolova, a serious step has been taken towards solving a complicated problem—it was found that artificial blood could lift the function of an oxygen carrier. The basis of the blood is haemoglobin, the only element in the organism capable of carrying oxygen from the lungs to the cells. Haemoglobin brilliantly copes with this task but only when it is protected by the shell of erythrocyte. One has only to destroy this shell and haemoglobin is rendered unable to work. The task which the scientists were attempting to accomplish was the preservation of ideal "working conditions" for haemoglobin, prolonging its stay in the organism and, at the same time, lengthening its curative effects.

ON-BOARD MOORING

ON OCEAN-GOING SHIP

The ocean-going motor ship "Okha" can independently carry out loading and unloading operations even in places without mooring facilities. The ship was added to the fleet of the Sakhalin Sea Steamship Line in the Far East.

The new dry-cargo vessel is fitted out with unique mechanisms and equipment. The air-cushioned platform will help deliver goods to the shore across shallow waters or ice. The ship also has an 18-metre ramp—an original bridge which can be connected straight onto the shore.

Regarding our partners, special mention should be made of Czechoslovak television, which has celebrated thirty years of its existence this year. Therefore, apart from the new programmes, there will be retrospective screenings.

Another first of our forum will be the showing of the Afghan film, "The Belshazzar". It has already been seen on Moscow Television and has been acclaimed by sympathetic and interested television viewers. We hope that this film will interest delegates who have come to the forum from European, Asian and Latin American companies.

Television today has become an extremely important mass medium and a medium for education of the broad masses of the people. That is why we have no right to reduce or wind up our operations. On the contrary, in difficult times like this television can make a real contribution to relaxation of the tension and to strengthening mutual understanding and trust between peoples.

VIEWPOINT

17th TELEVISION FORUM IN MOSCOW

Vladimir POPOV, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Television and Radio Broadcasting

This year, the television countries are holding their 17th International Television Forum. This forum, which has been held every year since it was instituted, promotes exchange in television programmes between the television members and the television companies along with firms and state organizations from other countries.

At present, the international situation is a tense one and apprehension was expressed that this would affect this year's forum. I can only reply to this that our guests will include our old partners and indeed some new ones, like the Colombian company, Compañía Nuevos Mercados. There are 150 delegates who represent 48 television companies and organizations from 29 countries, including Britain, Italy, the United States, Sweden and Japan. I believe we shall not disappoint their expectations. An extensive programme of more than 400 films will be presented by the television members—the socialist countries and Finland, Soviet television alone will screen 80 films.

It is well known that in the capitalist and developing countries, there is a great deal of interest shown in Siberia and in development of its natural resources. For several years now we have been offering an interesting series of films called "Stories About Siberia". This year's new film in this series is entitled "Along the Yenisei Across Siberia", in the "Animal World" series, we'll be presenting films by two talented directors—P. Abukavichus of Lithuania ("The Wolf", "The Wolf Family", and "The Black Stork"), and Yury Klimov of Leningrad, the director of the film "The Octopus". Among the features we'll show "Belated Love", a play by Alexander Ostrovsky and "Foma Gordeyev", a screen version of Maxim Gorky's play staged by the Maly Theatre, Moscow. The musical film, "Tchaikovsky's Path Symphony" under the baton of Yevgeny Mravinsky, and a film featuring Svyatoslav Richter will be shown, as well as a number of films for children.

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Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

YEVGENY LEBEDEV

It would not be an exaggeration to describe Yevgeny Lebedev, a leading actor from the Bolshoi Drama Theatre in Leningrad, as a star of the first magnitude.

Without him, the theatre could hardly have staged either the "Pety Bourgeois" by Gorky, a play which has been acclaimed by audiences not only in this country but also abroad, or would it be staging Leo Tolstoy's "Kholostomer, the Story of a Horse", in which he is creating a part considered unprecedented in its daring.

Q: Your theatre is distinctly linked to the classics. What do you as an actor achieve from working in such plays?

A: In many ways, great literature "nourishes" the actor. Playing Rogozhin in "The Idiot" by Dostoyevsky led me to study the works of the Russian writer for a decade, and this opened up a veritable school of human experience. Maxim Gorky has also allowed me to discover an unusual world. I worked on my part to the "Pety Bourgeois" for 15 years. Leo Tolstoy has been "with me" for seven years. I have been working for a long time to create the image of King Lear, and I am constantly thinking over this character.

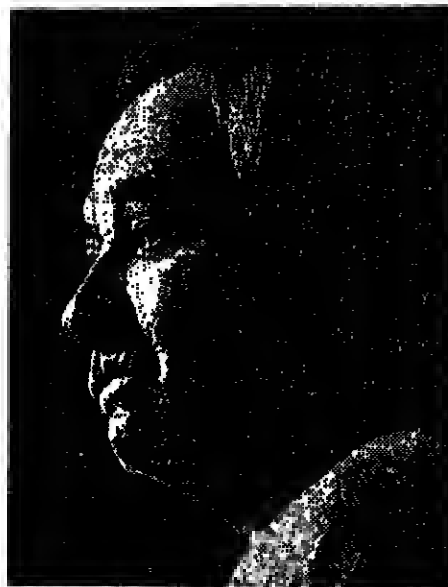
It's in this way that the images of my heroes evolve, become refined, and develop; and it's in this way that I come to understand their characters for their master men in general.

Q: How do you "keep alive" a role in a play which you have been playing for ten or fifteen years?

A: My inner monologue to each play is different, as it depends on my fellow-actors, on the amount of rapport from the audience, and on my own associations which appear as the action unfolds. When there is a new evaluation, and each time it's different from the one I made before, the conflict is being shaped in a more interesting manner. Each of our theatre's plays presupposes some improvisation, and we never go about things in a set and rigid way. To me personally, a play is a living and sensitive organism which is different at each performance.

Q: What kind of relations do you think should exist between the actor and the theatre director when working on a play?

A: They should not only understand each other, but in the process of preparing a production they should attempt to become spiritually close. They can have differences of opinion.



ever quarrel over a play, but the most outstanding point they should observe is to support each other in the most important thing of all—the expression of the main idea of the play.

The type of actor who comes to the fore in the theatre is the one who involves himself in making the play. We use a special approach to our work on a play, as improvisation is a must with us. It is improvisation that helps avoid clichés in the mutual relations which we have found once. Besides, initiative gives the actors creative freedom.

Q: What do you think the modern actor should be like?

A: For myself, I distinguish between two notions—the actor and the artist, although in our everyday speech they have become synonymous. I clearly distinguish between the actor who is a performer of someone else's part and the artist who is a "creator", a researcher who puts some part of his essential self into the play.

In order to be able to do this, it is necessary to attempt to understand life, and to learn to analyze it. Life is the best school for an artist, and a real artist is his eternal student.

'SOVIET MUSEUM' RESUMES PUBLICATION

This country has nearly two thousand state-run and twelve thousand public museums. Together their collections include fifty-two million items, with a steadily growing number of visitors coming to see them. Whereas in 1930 the number of people who visited Soviet museums was nearly twenty million, in 1982 their numbers reached more than one hundred and sixty million.

The magazine, "Sovetskii Muzei" (Soviet Museum), is a new

periodical which will cover the collections and activities of various Soviet museums. Originally published in the pre-war years, it will resume publication this December. The magazine will differ from its predecessor in many ways. Its readers will learn about all the museums in this country—historical, artistic, ethnographic, ecological, literary and technical. This wide range of interests was determined by the USSR Ministry of Culture and

the USSR Academy of Sciences who will co-sponsor it.

One-fifth of each issue, or 18 pages, will be an illustrated guide. The colour photographs will feature items on display at various museums. The first issue will be dedicated to museums in Moscow.

The magazine will prove invaluable for museum employees, local lore students, and a wide range of interested readers. "Sovetskii Muzei" will be published bimonthly.



The Moscow Museum of Arts of Oriental Peoples will host an exhibition from Pyongyang called "The Art of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea". On display will be items from various periods, such as classical medieval paintings and contemporary art; ceramics, lacquered objects, and silk embroidery which Korean masters have always been famous for. ● Kim Dik Sin, "Yonban and Peasants" (left). ● Kim Son Min, "A Dance with Drums" (right).

Young talents reviewed

The Fourth Review of Music by the Young Composers of Leningrad has opened with a concert of songs and variety music in the Otkrytyy Big Concert Hall.

Almost one-third of the members of the Leningrad branch of the RSFSR Composers Union are young people, says the branch's secretary Andrei Petrov. Dozens of chamber, choral and symphony pieces have been presented for this year's review which has become something of a tradition with us.

Dedicated to Turgenev

A literary party dedicated to the memory of the great Russian writer Ivan Turgenev has taken place in the city of Orel, south-west of Moscow.

Here, in the native environment of the writer, a scholarly session has been held attended by literary historians and critics from all the constituent republics and from Moscow and Leningrad.

The celebrations have also been attended by the leaders of the society, "Friends of Ivan Turgenev," Pauline Viardot and

Marie Melhran" of Paris. The society is enthusiastically searching out more documents linked with the creative life of the writer. It is also responsible for extensively propagating his works in France and in other West European countries. Thanks to the efforts made by the society, a house where Turgenev lived during his last years of his life has been restored in the Paris suburb of Bougival. The house is significant in that some of the works of Turgenev were written there.

ARMENIAN ETHNOGRAPHY AND FOLKLORE

The book, "Armenian Ethnography and Folklore", was brought out as a result of folk-lora expeditions of long standing. The final, 14th volume of this publication, the biggest in the history of the study of folk art of Armenia, has just come off the press. Scholars succeeded in bringing to light many

forgotten folk legends, proverbs, truisms, and folk songs. New versions of the epic poem "The Vild of Saur" were also recorded. The pearls of Armenian folklore they found will be included in the programme of folk and ethnographic research and sung at traditional folk festivals.

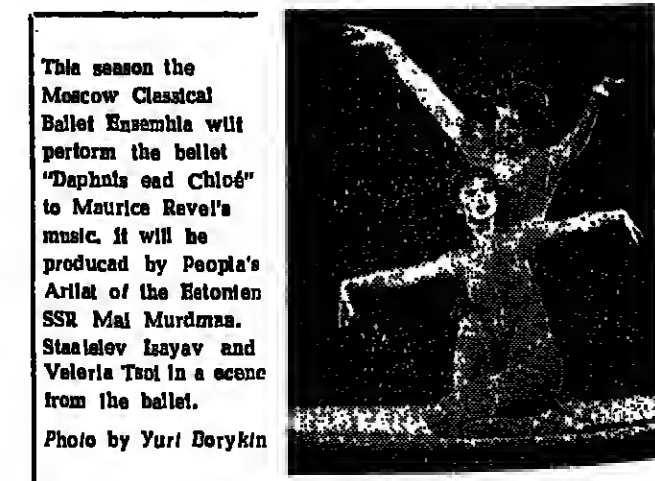


Photo by Yuri Dorykin

WHAT'S ON!

October 1-3

THEATRES

FILMS

EXHIBITIONS

CONCERT HALLS

WEATHER

TRANSPORT HOURS

PHILATELY

A scientist's jubilee

SOVIET RAIL (SZD) BRINGS ANY TRIP WITHIN YOUR MEANS AND MAKES IT MORE PLEASANT THAN YOU EVER THOUGHT POSSIBLE.

SOVIET RAIL WILL ALWAYS BE GLAD TO WELCOME YOU ABOARD THEIR TRAINS!

KUSKOVO

MUSEUM-ESTATE REOPENED FOR TOURISTS

SUCCES OF SOVIET EXPOSITION

Philately

A scientist's jubilee

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a four-kopek stamp to mark the 1,200 anniversary since the birth of the great Oriental scholar and scientist, Muhammad San Mustafa al-Khwarizmi.

BUSINESS

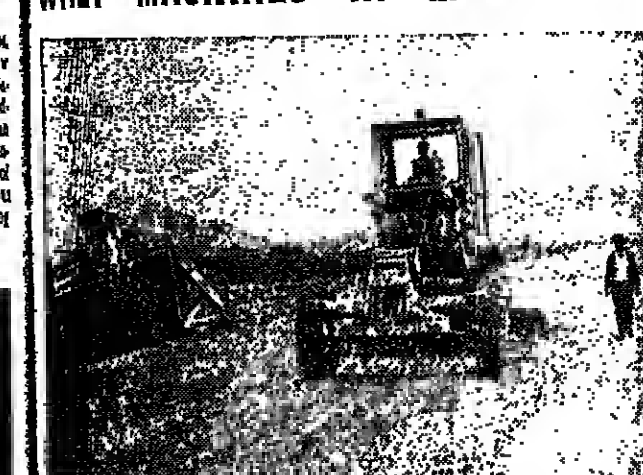
MEETING BETWEEN LEATHER SPECIALISTS

In the Moscow office of the Soviet-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, a group of firms met for a symposium for Soviet specialists in the leather industry.

The symposium was arranged by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and was held in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade. It was attended by representatives of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade. The symposium was held in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Such meetings are very important for us, said in an MNI statement. The symposium was held in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade. It was attended by representatives of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

SOVIET MACHINES IN LAOS



The Soviet Union is providing Laos with a great deal of assistance in the form of machinery and equipment. The USSR is providing Laos with a great deal of assistance in the form of machinery and equipment. The USSR is providing Laos with a great deal of assistance in the form of machinery and equipment.

In the pholot Soviet machines in the construction of a road in the Klonghouang Province.

Cooperation strengthens

Over the past 20 years eleven thermal and hydropower stations, with a total capacity of 3.5 million kilowatts, have been built in India with Soviet technical assistance and fitted out with Soviet equipment.

Soviet-Indian cooperation in power engineering continues to grow stronger. The Windhydel thermal power station, being built with Soviet assistance, will be of tremendous importance for India.

Contacts and contracts

This year, under contracts between Mashpriborintorg and Budavoks (Hungary), the USSR will receive communication equipment, including telephones and radio links, radio telephones, data concentration, cable links and telecommunication equipment. Budavoks recently opened a centre in Moscow.

The recent session of the CMEA Standing Commission on cooperation in the radio-technical and electronic industry, held in Salonszentpál, Hungary, considered and coordinated measures for carrying out the general agreement on cooperation in setting up a single unified base for electronic equipment.

USSR-Finland: cooperation in power engineering

Moscow has been the venue for the 7th meeting of the Power Engineering Working Group set up by the Standing Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation.

The meeting examined the development of links in the sphere of saving energy, in the designing and construction of power stations and in fuel and energy supplies.

Among other things, the group noted that the Soviet Atomenergoproekt association and the Finnish joint-stock company of Imatran Voima Oy are continuing joint studies for the construction of a new 1,000-megawatt nuclear power station in Finland. Before the end of this year, the Soviet side will present its partners with the design and technical documents necessary for the project.

The meeting has also noted that the Loviisa nuclear project, built with Soviet assistance, has now been commissioned for commercial operation. Cooperation continues in the technical servicing of the Loviisa nuclear project which has also been built with the participation of the Soviet side.

This cooperation includes the deliveries of spare parts and fuel. The station produces 15 per cent of all the electricity in Finland, which is sufficient to provide lighting for the entire country.

The working group noted that the V/O Technopromexport and the company of Imatran Voima Oy took part in preliminary discussions on the construction of the Loviisa hydroelectric project in India. The group also recommended the need to examine the possibility of cooperation in the reconstruction and modernization of the water equipment of minor hydroelectric power stations in the Loviisa region and in the Karhila region of the Finnish Republic.

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SZD coaches are provided with everything you need to travel in comfort. Cory compartments, first-class service plus traditional Russian hospitality will contribute to your good mood and make your journey a relaxing and agreeable experience.

Every train within the Soviet territory is equipped with a dining-car where you will be served breakfast, lunch and dinner, various hors-d'oeuvres, vintage wines, juice, fruit, tobacco and sweets are also available.

Your expenses will be minimal, as rail is the least expensive form of travel.

Organized groups of 10 or more adult passengers are entitled to discounts on the services linking Moscow with Aachen, Hamburg, Bern, Ostend, Hoek-van-Holland, Paris, Vienna, Rome, Turin, Athens, Istanbul, Stockholm, Oslo, Helsinki, Copenhagen or Leningrad with Cologne and Helsinki, or Kiev with Paris. Discounts amount to between 25 to 40 per cent of your ticket.

For further information on Soviet sleeping-car services please contact your nearest travel agent or tourist office.

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Intourist news KUSKOVO

MUSEUM-ESTATE REOPENED FOR TOURISTS

After many years of restoration work the Kuskoovo museum-estate was reopened on the outskirts of Moscow. The estate is interesting for its handsome palace and park architecture reflecting the second half of the 18th century.

Restoration work is partly finished on the central estate and park pavilions designed by gifted architects of the past, such as R. Argumov, A. Mironov, V. Kolodtsov, K. Stolk and others.

On display in the inner rooms of the palace are paintings by French, Italian and Flemish artists, Chinese porcelain vases, furniture, ornaments and articles of everyday life in the 18th-19th centuries. An original painting of the 18th-century French artist Lagrange has been restored on a 140 square metre decorated ceiling in the grand dancing hall.

One can once again visit the park pavilions, among them "Grotto", "Dutch House" and the "Hermitage". There is still work to be done on the park and some of its ornamental structures plus the clearing of the pond and ponds, but the Kuskoovo museum-estate is already attracting great interest among foreign guests visiting the capital.

Nina BASHIROVA

Philately

The Soviet exposition at the 30th International Fair, which recently closed in Damascus, was awarded a gold medal. A total of 58 countries participated.

The exhibits displayed in the Soviet pavilion, numbering about 2,000, including machines, tools, trucks, cars, the latest medical equipment and musical instruments which were highly successful with the visitors.

"A visit to your pavilion gave me much pleasure," read the entry in the Honorary Visitor's Book, left by Syria's Prime Minister Abdel Reuf Kassam. "From year to year the exposition becomes ever more attractive, reflecting the successful development of trade and economic relations between our friendly countries. I would like to wish the Soviet people further progress and prosperity."

Major contracts were signed in the pavilion for the purchase of Soviet goods. Under these contracts Syria will import Soviet medical equipment, vaccines, spare parts and wood particle boards. In return, the Soviet Union will receive cotton and silk fabrics.

Syrian-Soviet cooperation today embraces various fields of the Syrian economy. The USSR is assisting Syria in the building of 25 projects, 27 of which have already gone into operation.

A scientist's jubilee

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